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GREAT PROSPECTS: NEW SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENT IN [SOVIET] FAR EAST

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Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta
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Page 2,
Russian, nsp

M. Organov
Doctor of Geological-
Mineralogical Sciences,
Professor

In September of this year by directive of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in the composition of the Far Eastern branch of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, a Far Eastern Geological Institute was organized. An important specialist in metallogeny, Doctor of Geologic-Mineralogical Sciences Ye. A. Radkevich, was selected as director of this institute.

The Far Eastern Geological Institute was established on the basis of geological departments of the Far Eastern branch, whose workers have for a number of years been carrying out scientific geological research in the territory of the Far East. Its scientific workers are continuing work in the study of the metallogeny of the southern littoral and individual ore regions, and also in the study of the mineralogy, geochemistry and origin of the deposits of rare and sparse elements of the south of the Far East. Tin-polymetallic deposits of the littoral and adjacent regions are also being studied.

Much complex geological research has been carried out by the workers of the institute together with the Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of China in regions adjacent to the littoral of China. This research has great scientific importance for the explanation of the regularity of the distribution of minerals in the southern part of the Far East. In addition to that, by the institute together with the Geological Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Korean People's Democratic Republic geological research is being conducted in the northeastern part of Korea and the southern littoral. In the future the scientific bonds of the institute with the scientists of China and Korea will become stronger. In 1960, it is proposed that a conference on the metallogeny of the Pacific Ocean ore region be held in Vladivostok.

Much interesting work is being carried out by the institute on the study of petrography and the ore-bearing of intrusive and metamorphic complexes of the Far East.

A group of workers of the institute, headed by Yu. B. Ustinovskiy, is studying the conditions of formation of mesocenozoic depressions of the littoral and the central part of the Amur basin, their coal-bearing, and the explanation of the prospect of oil-gas bearing. This work has been carried out for a number of years.

Interesting work is being conducted by the institute on the study of the stratigraphy of Upper Paleozoic deposits, neo-tectonics of Sikhote-Alin' and the tectonics of the southern littoral.

In the future, the indicated research should be expanded both in the direction of its including the entire Far East, as well as along the line of the setting up of new themes for the purpose of the detailed study of the regularity of distribution of minerals in the territory of the Far East. This research has much scientific and practical significance. There is being established a theoretical base for the proper organization of prospecting of deposits of minerals in the Far East. For the successful carrying out of the planned research, there is being consolidated at the institute the laboratory base with an expansion of the spectral laboratory, the laboratory for roentgen ray analysis, the mineralogy laboratory, the geochemistry laboratory, and the laboratory for cryptogamic-pollen analysis. Recently there have been established laboratories for the absolute age of rocks, for temperature determination, for mineral formation, and for analytical chemistry.

A series of experimental investigations will be carried out jointly with the chemical department and laboratory of the physical methods of research of the Far Eastern branch of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.